

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days a week, with Double

Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a

special Sunday paper.

For one year, \$6.00

For six months, \$3.50

For three months, \$2.00

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the paper can be had of the principal Periodical

Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

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THE WEEKLY UNION,

the cheapest and most desirable Home,

Literary and Family paper published on the Pacific

Coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every

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Terms for both one year, \$7.00

The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.50

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$1.50

All these publications are sent either by Mail

or Express, as agents or single subscribers, with

charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

second-class matter.

THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press despatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in fact or

home and general circulation throughout the

State.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fisher, room 3, Merchants' Exchange Building,

California street; also at the Advertiser's

Office, at San Francisco; the principal News

Stands and Hotels, and at the Market Street

Ferry.

Also for sale on all Trains leaving and

coming into Sacramento.

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

The New York Tribune is amazed that

any American journal should object to the

Pan-American Congress, on the ground

that the policy of the United States always

has been, and should be, one of not entangling

alliances with foreign countries. Yet

several leading Democratic papers have

raised the cry, and as has been frequently

done before, the effort is on foot to make

that political party assume the role of ob-

structionists; unfortunately for it, it often

has accepted and played the part. But we

do not agree with the Tribune that there is

any danger that it will do so in the case in

hand. True patriotism always rises su-

perior to party expediency, and the Ameri-

can heart is patriotically loyal. There

are, unquestionably, a few men, possibly a

large number of partisans, who would like

to see the Pan-American Congress fail of

its purpose, in order to bring political ri-

vals into disfavor. But we do not believe

that these men are strong enough to domi-

nate the Democratic party in the present

instance, even with the prospect of putting

upon a Republican Administration the

odium of failure.

Patriotism and national blood are thicker

than water, and the people of the United

States, regardless of political affiliations,

have demonstrated that they are favorable

to such understanding between the States

of the two great continents, that there

shall be, not only the removal of liability

of wars, if such an end is possible of attain-

ment—but the establishment of stronger

confraternal relations between the Ameri-

cans, with the possible increase, also, of

the commerce between the United States

and the South American and Central

America. As a matter of fact, while a

Republican Secretary of State originated

the scheme of the Congress, it had the

full approval of a subsequent Democratic

Administration, while a Congress in which

the two houses were respectively controlled

by the rival political parties passed the

bill that made the Pan-American Con-

vention possible. It is therefore entirely im-

probable that political capital can be made

out of the failure or the success of the

Convention. Moreover, the journals that

are conjuring up the "logos" of entan-

gling alliances, are shouting before they

are hurt. It has not been proposed that

there shall be formed any such

alliances, nor that any one of the

States of the Americas shall be

bound to a line of policy toward

another incompatible with perfect in-

dependence.

The Pan-American Congress is not

called for the purpose of contracting

offensive or defensive alliances, but to bring

States of the continents of this hemi-

sphere into close fraternal communion, that

the purpose of the most exalted statesman-

ship may be achieved—the firm establish-

ment of peace, and the removal of the

necessity for the maintenance of those

drains upon national vigor and industrial

life, great armies. We agree with our

contemporary that any manifestation of

spirit in opposition to the consultation

about to begin, under the plea that we

may be led into the "entangling alliances,"

is "despicable." As it well says:

Every patriotic citizen rejoices when Mr.

Cleveland was able to send a portion of

country. If Mr. Blaine, in the sphere of duty

to which he has been called, can render useful

izations in our midst with foreign affilia-

tions that assume to try and condemn men

to death. The question will then arise,

"What are we going to do about it?"

When the facts are incontrovertibly es-

tablished, there will be heard the demand

for special laws to condemn such associa-

tions and to punish for these crimes. But

we cannot afford to recognize the necessity

for such enactments. The ordinary crim-

inal laws against conspiracy and those

providing punishment for murder are suf-

ficient—if not, they can be strengthened.

They proved equal to the task of dealing

with the Chicago Anarchists, and that

very fact has struck more terror to the

souls of the radical socialists than would

a huge volume of special laws singling

them out and aimed at their suppression.

It is a fundamental doctrine of the

American system that we have political

offenses, that we do not erect statutes

which recognize political offending as

worthy of special condemnation. There is

no reason either for special statutes to meet

the cases of these secret tribunals. We pro-

vide laws for the punishment of those who

commit crimes, and we reduce all offenders

to the criminal level. This one fact offen-

ders vigorously to the strength of our in-

stitutions, as does no other. We should

make our laws against conspiracy to com-

mit crime sufficiently severe and searching,

but we will not act wisely if we attempt to

recognize by statute the offense of semi-

foreign associations as something aside

from and unrelated to the ordinary crim-

inal acts. If the Clan-na-Gael ordered the

death of Cronin, the fact of his death by

assassination soon thereafter is to be taken

as the strongest evidence that it was the

direct result of the order. Thereupon

every member of the Clan voting for the

order, or cognizant of it afterward, and

concealing the fact, became guilty of the

murder and should be tried and promptly

hanged. No severer punishment in this

age is thinkable for any crime; the ordi-

nary criminal laws are equal to its inflict-

ion, and there is, therefore, no need for

special legislation on the subject.

There is a law in New Hampshire for-

bidding the manufacture and sale, or giv-

ing away, of intoxicating liquors. When

the Pan-American delegates were enter-

tained at a banquet in that State wine

and liquors were served in ginger beer

bottles, and "on the sly," that the officers

of the law might not be compelled to

knowledge of the violation of the law.

When the delegates were entertained in

Maine, a prohibition State, wines were

openly served at the banquet, and no com-

plaint was made by the committee of

the offending. That is to say, the man-

agers defied the law openly and fearlessly,

and trusted to the people to sustain them

and they were prepared, in case of arrest,

to meet the results, whatever they might

be. There were no arrests, nor yet any

complaints of the action of the committee.

With these two examples before us, we

prefer the course of the Maine men. It

was the most manly and the fairest, and

commands, in consequence, the greater

respect even of the friends of prohibition.

It is of this State of Maine, by the way,

that the New York Post tells the story to

the effect that one of her citizens came to

New York recently, for the avowed pur-

pose of "sobering up," as he found that

the temptations put in his way at home to

drink "on the sly" were so numerous and

disgusting that he stood in a fair way to

become a drunkard in a State where pro-

hibition has its strongest foothold. Here is

the Augusta Journal, giving place to ar-

guments, and concluding with the words:

"Places where things like this have been

more dangerous than the open saloons

were. In short, unless the press, and

many of the residents of the State, will

misrepresent their own communities,

prohibition in Maine does not prohibit.

THE Carson Appeal tells, with some

sings of pride, of one of the compositors

in his office setting up a letter the other day

from its repetition by a photograph. It

is stated that the workman set "matter"

faster than he could have done had the

letter been in manuscript. That may have

been; but the average compositor would

not find the photograph an aid to compo-

sition. It is essential to the uses of the

little instrument that the machinery be

run at about the same speed in repeating

a message recorded upon its wax cylinder,

at which the recording instrument was

operated, and the original must be run as

fast as is necessary to take the record of

an ordinary dictation. That may be

assumed to be 110 or 120 words a minute.

It follows that the delivering machine

must repeat the dictation at about the

same speed. There never lived one word

second, from average manuscript or from

dictation. Therefore, in order to compose

from the photograph, the machine must

have been stopped, with the enunciation

of every half dozen or so of words. The

compositor had to keep in mind, of

course, and call for another batch of

"copy," as he set up the last word of the

previous delivery. To say that by such a

method there can be more rapid work than

from good manuscript "copy" is an ab-

surdity. Moreover, there would be, in

such a mode of composing, great liability

to error, because of the misunderstanding of

pronunciation. There can, therefore,

never be any general introduction of the

photograph into the printing office.

Manuscript, clear and plain, will always

stand ahead of dictation of any kind for

the printer.

THE Registration officers in San Fran-

isco propose to adopt the Australian ball-

ot system in the conduct of the next elec-

tion in that city. Our law now prohibits

the placing of any ballot-box in a saloon, or

in a building connecting with a saloon or

place where liquors are sold. To procure

other places the Registrar finds it to be

very difficult, and he therefore advises

that small cheap houses, such as can be

taken apart and preserved for frequent use,

be prepared for the polling places. Under

the "one hundred-foot" rule, rails can be

put up that will keep the crowd away from

the ballot-box, and on the opposite side of

the reserve space, shelves with partitions

can be prepared for the uses of the voters,

and thus one of the chief virtues of the

Australian system can be introduced into

our own under the law as it stands. The

suggestion is an admirable one, and we

trust that it will be adopted, not only in

San Francisco, but throughout the State.

The construction of the small portable

houses will cost less than the rental of a

proper place for two elections. Thus true

economy will be subserved, and, moreover,

the polling houses can be placed precisely

in the center of each election precinct, and

the convenience of voters preserved. In

due time we will come to the adoption

of all the other desirable features of

the Australian system, as well as the

"booth" idea.

WITHIN THREE MILES OF SACRA-

mento, 17 acres, all in vineyard and

orchard, raisin grapes, Bartlett pears and

about 400 trees, situated on a beautiful

water and lots of fruit, and a large

water power, all a large and beautiful

tract, at the low price of \$3,000. Apply to

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SOUTHERN SOPHISTRY.

THE ALLEGED HOSTILITY TO MR. HANCOCK DOWN SOUTH.

Strange Misconception of the Duties of the Superintendent of a Fruit Exhibition.

A RECORD-UNION reporter yesterday called upon George W. Hancock, one of the Directors of the State Board of Agriculture, in reference to the telegram from Los Angeles—published in this paper yesterday—stating that much feeling existed in that city in opposition to his appointment as Superintendent of the Citrus Fair to be held in that city. Mr. Hancock explained that, as the fair was to be held under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, that body had, as required by law, designated one of its officers to have general charge of the exhibition and of the expenditure of the appropriation made by the Legislature. The following conversation then ensued:

Reporter—"When was your appointment made by the Board?"

Mr. Hancock—"About the middle of last month."

Reporter—"Why did the Board select you to discharge this duty?"

Mr. Hancock—"Well, I have been a member of that body for twelve years past. I was the first to suggest the holding of a citrus fair in Central California, and was made its Superintendent. The exhibition proved a remarkable success."

Reporter—"Is it necessary that the Superintendent of such a fair should be himself a judge of the quality of citrus fruits?"

Mr. Hancock (with a smile)—"Why, no, not at all. Committees are always selected to pass upon the merits of the exhibits. Nobody ever supposed that the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, who really superintend and manage the State Fair, were competent to pass judgment upon all the exhibits made. The idea is preposterous. A Superintendent's duty is to manage the exhibition—see that the money is properly used."

Reporter—"Then you have no intention of dictating to the exhibitors as to the kind of fruit to exhibit? Will you allow me to place your individual exhibit in the Pavilion, how he shall arrange his pyramids of fruit, and whether he shall put a banner over his stand or decorate it with fancy papers?"

Mr. Hancock—"Hardly, but I think you have a pretty correct estimate of the idea that seems to have been put into the heads of the people down there."

Reporter—"You propose conducting the business entrusted to you in such a way, doubtless, as to be to the best interests of the people of the southern orange growing counties?"

Mr. Hancock—"Most certainly I do. There will be no fruit from the northern California citrus growers at the Los Angeles exhibition. Everything shall be done to the perfect satisfaction of the people down there."

Reporter—"Is this alleged adverse feeling general down that way—has it been growing for any length of time, so far as you know?"

Mr. Hancock—"I had not thought it until I read the telegram in the Record-Union this morning. And, from the fact that my appointment was made some six or seven weeks ago, I think the report must have been manufactured by some person during the present week by a member of our Board who is hostile to me."

Reporter—"You are not a member of our Board?"

Mr. Hancock—"No, I am not. I am a member of the State Board of Agriculture, but not of the Board of the Los Angeles Fair."

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DENOMINATIONAL DISSENSION.

Bishop Bott, of the United Brethren Church, Explains Its Nature.

Rev. R. C. Bott, of the United Brethren Church, explains its nature, in connection with the appointments of preachers purporting to have been made at the United Brethren Conference held at Burneyville, it was stated that the Sacramento Mission Station was to be left in charge of Rev. H. J. Becker until a permanent appointment should be made. The simple fact is as follows:

Four years ago the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, in order to better adapt its laws and regulations to the growing demands of the times, appointed a Commission of ministers and laymen to formulate certain amendments to the constitution of the church, and improvements to its confession of faith, and submit them to the entire church for approval or disapproval. This was done, and the amendments were submitted to the church, and were adopted by a two-thirds vote. The General Conference which met at New York City, after thoroughly reviewing this entire procedure, approved the work of the Commission, and the amendments approved by the church, and sent them to the General Conference of the church, and they were adopted by a two-thirds vote.

After thus participating three days in the proceedings of the Conference, fifteen of the opponents to the course taken by the General Conference withdrew from that body and organized another body in another hall and in a different part of the city. They held that the changes had been made irregularly, and therefore the General Conference was null and void. This little band of seceders called themselves the "United Brethren Church," and declared that they held the church property. They elected Rev. H. J. Becker Bishop of the Pacific coast district. The General Conference duly recognized their withdrawal from the church, so that they are no longer connected with the United Brethren Church, and have no claim or title to the property of said church. The property title has been tested in two suits in the East, and the Courts have overruled the seceders.

At Leontopolis, Kas., the seceders recently undertook to secure possession of a flourishing college by means of an injunction. The case was pending before the Court, and the Court returned the property to the church authorities. In New Lexington, O., a case was pending in which the seceders' ablest lawyers pleaded their cause, and after seven days consideration the Court, in a masterly decision, ruled against the seceders, and the case was dismissed. The United States, and other Courts, rendered a decree in favor of the church.

In California, one of the itinerant preachers went off with this movement, and with the advanced legislation of the church, better adapted to the present conditions of society, than the old law, a far more hopeful future than ever before.

Meaning Rev. J. W. Baumgardner, the United Brethren pastor in Sacramento, is commended to the public as a most worthy and noble man, a lover of men and one whose life is devoted solely to the public welfare and the peaceful fellowship in this beautiful city. His people are in sympathy with him in these good works.

Mr. Hancock—"Most certainly I do. There will be no fruit from the northern California citrus growers at the Los Angeles exhibition. Everything shall be done to the perfect satisfaction of the people down there."

Reporter—"Is this alleged adverse feeling general down that way—has it been growing for any length of time, so far as you know?"

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DID HE DO IT?

Hercules Daily Charged With the Theft of a Friend's Money.

Ed Daly was before Judge Armstrong yesterday on a charge of robbery, and his counsel, F. D. Ryan, was there to defend him. Daly is a man that looks as if he wouldn't need anybody to defend him in any kind of proceeding other than that in which "the People," represented in a Court of justice, were his adversaries. He is a young man, less than 30 years of age, upward of six feet in height, and could give Mr. Apollo Belvedere ninety-nine points in a hundred and then have a walk-over, so far as physical symmetry is concerned. Had he been educated at the University of California, the chances are that John L. Sullivan, Joe McAuliffe, Jim Smith, Peter Jackson and all the rest of the athletic fraternity would not be calling themselves champions.

Mr. Daly is just now under a cloud, being charged with having purloined a purse belonging to one Mann. Some weeks ago he was up at Roseville, and fell in with this man. The latter had money, but Daly did not want it. He went to Sacramento Mann paid him five. They "aloofed" about town that night, saw the local cleric, and the liquor was dispensed in many saloons, at Mann's expense. About 11 o'clock they struck a hot corner stand at Fourth and K streets, and Daly suggested that it would be a good idea to vary the performance by eating something. He took some of the money and put it up, and went down the block a short distance while Daly ate it. This done, he intimated that he would like another ear, and Mann who was in a melting mood, went to get it. Then he found that his purse was gone, and went back and told Daly. The latter charged the coroner with having gotten away with it, and a loud wrangle ensued. Suddenly Daly told Mann that he didn't believe he had lost his purse, and that he had been deceived by the man who had been with him. Mann's gaiters drew forth from one of the men missing purse. Mann was dumbfounded with surprise, and he and Daly went to the International Hotel to go to bed. There they got into a dispute, and Mann declared that he had two purses, and that Daly still had one of them. They jawed awhile, and Mann went away to interview the coroner, while Daly went to Smith's saloon, near Third street. In the morning Mann had no more of his troubles to trouble him, and he went to the saloon and arrested Daly. He had neither purse nor money on him, but the officers claim that he had hid the swag before they found him.

These seem to be about the facts of the case, as they will be presented in Court. The trial was put off till Monday.

California Abroad.

Interesting Features of the California on Wheels Exhibit.

The new "California on Wheels" train, fresh from the Sacramento shops, radiant of new paint and varnish, is at the railroad yards at Fourth and Townsend streets, says the San Francisco Bulletin of last evening. Everything on the train is yet in disorder, but the many visitors to-day noted the convenient equipment of the train and general adaptability for the purpose. The vestibule platforms, the large windows, the comfortable quarters for attendants, all are improvements over the old train. It is hoped to have everything in readiness to move eastward in three weeks.

It is estimated that the touring trip will cost fifty \$10,000, and the funds are provided. Vice-President W. H. Mills of the State Board of Trade has figured out that the last traveling show was displayed to 125 people for every dollar contributed now, and that every dollar contributed now will enable at least 100 people to see the display. Contributions to the extent of \$3,000 at least are asked for. It is hoped to have possible fifty 1,000,000 visitors to the car before they return.

A daily record of temperature at various points in California is to be telegraphed to the Western Union office, and its approaching tour in the East. Sergeant Barwick of the Signal Service Station at Sacramento has agreed to wire the daily records of the temperature at various points in California, and to Redding and a special arrangement has just been made to have the temperature of Coronado Beach, San Diego county, also recorded.

Signal Service Weather Notes.

The highest and lowest Signal Service temperatures yesterday were 72° and 65°, while for the same time last year they were 71° and 62°. The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago to day were 69° and 45°.

The barometer yesterday was falling during the afternoon, reading 30.06 inches at 5 p. m., as against 30.14 at 5 a. m. Cirrus clouds were visible at 10 a. m., and in the air, as though the storm had not yet decided to let go. Although the indications from Lieutenant Maxwell, at San Francisco, show fair weather for to-day, the temperature has gone up, instead of down, caused no doubt by this storm coming in from the south of San Francisco, instead of from Olympia.

Auction Prices for Real Estate.

On yesterday's sale, the following real estate was sold by Bell & Co., at their auction sale of real estate: The block bounded by Sixth and Seventh, and X and Y streets, was sold to Mrs. Nauer for \$1,500, and the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth, and X and Y streets, was sold to Frank Dolan for \$975.

The sum of \$1,500 was bid for the block between Eighth and Ninth, and X and Y streets, on which there were improvements, but it was not sold. This block will be offered at auction again next Saturday at the salesrooms of Bell & Co., and if it brings no higher price it will be knocked down to the highest bidder of yesterday.

Lot No. 5 in the block bounded by P and Q, Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets, was sold to George B. Brandt for \$2,500.

Delayed Trains.

The second-class overland train, due here yesterday at 6:30 yesterday morning, arrived at 10:30 last night, having been delayed in Nevada in consequence of the track being blocked by a couple of crippled locomotives.

The East-bound train from Los Angeles, which did not get in from San Francisco until 11:20, and the Oregon express followed the latter.

